cal application of that doctrine, the people of a State or Territory are vested with the right of ratifying or rejecting at the ballot-box any Constitution that may be framed for their government, and that hereafter no Territory shall be admitted into the Union," &c. Hence it would be seen that the Indiana Democrats distinctly and unequivocally announce that, ac-cording to their understanding, the people of Kansas, by virtue of the organic act, have "a vested right" to ratify or reject at the ball their government; and to suppose that they intended to except Kansss from the benefit and "practical application" of that doctrine, was to suppose that they meant to repudiate, was to suppose that they meant to repudiate, with respect to this Territory, the very act which had just been endorsed and expounded by them as guarantying to the people a "vested right," which would be ignored by accepting the Lecompton Constitution. And, moreover, as the Constitution of Kansas had not yet come before Congress, it was apparent that in the use of the word hereafter the Convention had expressly designed to embrace the case of that Territory as well as others that might arise in

Mr. Hale. Mr. President, I do not wish to interfere in this matter at all, but I think there is something due to the truth of history. I understand that I am speaking at the mercy of everybody here, and anybody can stop me; but I say, that when you come to consider the res-olutions of the Democracy of Indiana, and some others which preceded them, they should be tenderly treated; because you have been pushing the Democracy of the North very hard—very hard indeed. You have pushed them so hard that there is no place where they can live in the New England States, except the I have no doubt they begin to feel this pressure in Indiana, though they have stood up pretty manfully there, and I have equally as doubt they have been very badly gored in Illihence, when you come to speak of their tions, they should be treated with a tenr consideration of all these premises. I said that I would not interfere in this qua

, and I have not a word to say about the Indiana resolutions, except that they are not original. They are a plagiarism. I have sent for, but I have not been able to obtain, a paper containing the original. The original was adopted at a meeting of the Democratic State central committee of New Hampshire, held about fortnight ago. We have an election to come off there in about two months; and in that State it is a hard time generally, and especially with the Democracy, in view of what is coming as well as what is. They met in Concord before the Indiana Convention met, and took the matter into consideration, and they labored upon it. It was not a mass convention, but some twenty of the sachems met, and they ciphered out a scheme, a theory, a plan, which the Indiana folks have adopted; but I think it would have been better if they had waited to see how it succeeded in New Hampshire before I will tell you what the New Hampshire plan

was. They resolved that they were in favor of the Cincinnati platform and the Kansas-Nebraska act, and very much opposed to the Lecomp ton Constitution. Well, sir, that was all wel enough; but, considering the localities—the custom-houses, and post offices—what was to be done with Mr. Buchanan? That was the hard part of the case, and I will tell you how they got over it. They resolved that they were very much opposed to Mr. Buchanan's measures, but very much in favor of him. [Laughter.] They were entirely opposed to this measure of pushwere estirely opposed to this measure of pushing a Constitution on a people against their consent, but exceedingly in favor of the man who is doing it. [Laughter.] That is the platform on which they are going into the campaign on the second Tuesday of March. If the Indiana folks were not in a hurry-I do not wish gen-tlemen to push back Timeo Danaos on me—it would have been better had they waited until the second Tuesday in March, and see the disting his measures. They are very much opposed to forcing a Constitution on a people, and very much in favor of the man who is doing it! My own impression is, that the Democracy of New Hampshire will get one credit by it, and only one. I do not think they will get success, but they will get the credit of originality, and

particular. Indiana, and see if they were copied from New Mr. Hale. I do not think they were. Mr. Fitch. They emphatically endorse Administration and its measures too.

Mr. Hale. They have not been pushed hard there as in New Hampshire. [Laughter.] They can afford to be a little bolder there than

Having made this explanation, I thank all the Senators, collectively and individually—because anybody could have stopped me—for the opportunity to interpose this explanation; and having said this, I give notice that I am going to object to anybody else putting in. [Laughter.] On motion of Mr. Bigler, the Senate ad-

The subject of the neutrality laws again occupied the entire sitting in Committee of the Whole, and the debate was continued until nearly five o'clock.

Mr. Curtis, of Iowa, concluded his remark

against the filisbustering schemes of the day, urging the folly of our people's turning to the barren and sickly soil of the Central American States, instead of the broad and fertile fields of the West. He thought we had enough to do to occupy ourselves with the development of our own resources. He justified the con-duct of Com. Paulding, and denied Walker's claim to the title of hero and patriot. Mr. Clay, of Kentucky, made his first speech in the House. He deemed that the Govern-

ment was but discharging its duty, under the of nations, in putting down the marauding spirit, now so prevalent. Whatever might be thought of Walker's bravery and energy, Mr. and that of Aaron Burr, except perhaps in the matter of citizenship; yet the name of Burr had been handed down as infamous. Mr. C. defended the course of Com. Paulding, and complimented the navy.

Mr. Pottle, of New York, followed in the

same strain of argument, and thought that the satisfaction generally felt at the arrest of Walker and the vindication of the honor of the naassumption that it was at all necessary to Americanize Central America. We had not ted or invited to any such work by the people of that region. No one had a right to pledge the Democracy to the doctrines of the Ce end Manifesto.

Mr. Lamar, of Mississippi, declining at present to discuss the Central American question, expressed his dissent from some of the views of his distinguished colleague, [Mr. Quitman,] but he was for American progress, surroun trust the work to a rude marauding captain He discussed the Kansas question, and de-nounced those whom he thought derelict to the principles of the Kansas Nebraska act.

Mr. Montgomery, of Pennsylvania, disser nations did not prevent our citizens from banding together to make war upon nations with which we are at peace, or require the Govern-ment to break up expeditions fitted out for such purposes. The treaty of peace was bind-ing upon every individual in the nation, and Government was responsible for the hostile acts of every individual citizen.

Mr. Quitman, of Mississippi, explained that is position was only that it was no violation f our peaceful relations with another nation, for an individual, or a number of individu to commit hostilities against individuals of

Mr. Montgomery replied, by quoting from Vattel's Law of Nations, to the effect, as the reporter understood, that hostilities against in-dividuals of a State were equivalent to hostilities against the State itself, masmuch as Gov-

subjects.

Mr. Zollicoffer defended the character and conduct of Gen. Walker, and blamed the Ad-

the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and that, by a practi- punity shown to Capt. Davis would justify such After Mr. Z. concluded, there was a contest for the floor between Mr. Blair, of Missouri, and Mr. Stephens, of Georgia; pending which, the Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

Thursday, January 14, 1858.

Mr. Houston gave notice that he would intro-luce a bill to admit Kansas into the Union as

Commodore Paulding .- The joint resolution introduced by Mr. Doolittle yesterday, authorizing a medal to be presented to Commodore Paulding, was read a second time; when Mr. Slidell suggested that, as the Senator from Mississippi, [Mr. Brown,] who desired to

offer an amendment, was not in his seat, the consideration of the resolution had better be postponed to some fixed day.

Mr. Doolittle said he was about to make the same suggestion, when he was anticipated by the Senator from Louisiana, and for the additional reason that there were Senators who might wish to be heard on the subject. He would therefore move to postpone the further consideration of the subject until Wednesday next, and make it the special order for that day at one o'clock; which motion was agreed to. Slaves Taken During the War of 1812.— The Senate then took up the bill for the relief of William K. Jennings and others.

[This bill proposes to pay from the Treasury, out of the fund heretofore received from Great Britain, under the first article of the treaty of Ghent, for slaves taken and carried away by the forces of Great Britain, during the war of 1812, Jennings and his wife, \$1,120; to Henry A. Wise, \$280; to Ann Robinson, \$280; to E. Rudd, for six slaves, \$1,680; to Robert Lindsay's representative, \$390. The whole balance left in the Treasury under this fund is \$4,112; so that there will still be left, after paying the parties above named in the bill, the sum of

The bill and report having been read-Mr. Hale rose to ask the yeas and nays, in order that he might record his vote against the bill, as he never would lend his sanction to any measure that recognised the right of property

Mr. Hamlin saw, from the reading, that the bill based the claim on the first article of the treaty of Ghent. Some of these slaves, it appears, had run away and gone on board a Britsh vessel, and there might be a very broad distinction drawn between the cases of slaves taken and carried away by force, and those who voluntarily sought the protection of the British vessels. As this fund had been given to pay for those forcibly taken away, might they not be charged with misappropriating the fund?

Mr. Doolittle thought the bill had better be

postponed until the matter could be further looked into.

Mr. Mason defended the report under the

treaty, extracts from which he read. Mr. Seward also opposed the bill. Mr. Pugh went into an elaborate argume

o justify the claim under the first article of the reaty of Ghent. The question having been taken on ordering he bill to be engrossed, it was agreed to by the

following vote: Yeas-Messrs. Allen, Bell, Biggs, Broderick Brown, Clay, Crittenden, Davis, Doolittle, Douglas, Evans, Fitch, Fitzpatrick, Green, Gwin, Hammond, Houston, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Arkansas, Johnson of Tennessee, Kennedy, Mallory, Mason, Pearce, Polk, Sebastian, Slidell, Stuart, Toombs, Wright, and Yu-

ee-32. Nays—Messrs. Cameron, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Dixon, Durkee, Fessenden, Foster, Hale, Hamlin, King, Seward, Trumbull, Wade, and Wilson-15. Executive Session .- On motion by Mr. Mal-

ory, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of Executive business. And, after a session to a very late hour, the

Senate adjourned to Monday. The Neutrality Laws. - The House then

went into the Committee of the Whole, (Mr. Phelps, of Missouri, in the chair.) and resumed the consideration of the resolutions referring the President's message to committees.

ground as an advocate of law and order. They shank veterious's or our freaty obligations and our duties under international law. That was the ground he stood upon. He was an advocate of law and order, of constitutional law and nternational law, and was not in favor of nations or individuals breaking faith. So far as and examine witnesses on the law of 1818 declares or sets forth the law of nations, he would not erase a word or modify a syllable of it; but if any part of that law exceeded the requirements of the law of nations, he was in favor of modifying it; and if any part of it admitted of a doubt as to its construction, he was for removing that doubt. The eighth section of the act of 1818 was of doubtful astruction, as was shown by the debate upon

Mr. Stephens then examined the eighth sec tion of the act of 1818, contending that, according to its phraeeology, it gave the President no authority whatever to use the army and navy, and such authority could only be inferred from

Mr. Blair, of Missouri, said he proposed at the proper time to offer a resolution, to raise a committee to inquire into the expediency of acquiring territory, by purchase or otherwise, in Central America or South America, for the purpose of colonizing the free blacks of this ntry, and those that might hereafter acquire their freedom; the territory to be held as a de-pendency of this Government, with guarantees to the inhabitants for all their personal and political rights. It was this proposition that he proposed to discuss. The subject of Slavery was universally known to be at the bottom the whole movement in regard to Central America. There was a party in the country aiming to extend Slavery, by planting the stitution by force on the territories of our neighbors, and then annexing them to the a great Southern slaveholding Republic. He was opposed to every part of this scheme, and n favor of putting it out of the power of any-

body to extend Slavery anywhere on this cor This proposition to colonize the free blacks was not a new one, but was founded on the ecommendation of Thomas Jefferson, who said that in time such a plan must be adopted, or worse would follow, and indicated his scheme by the two words "emancipation" and "de-portation." The time had ripened for Mr. Jeferson's plan. By it the country could relieve itself of a burdensome population, and confer upon that population comforts which they could not obtain in this country. They could reinvigorate the population of the southern repubwhich contain more productive soil than all the balance of the continent, and put a stop to the African slave trade, by supplying the demand for tropical productions by means of the free those climates. He made the proposition to meet and offset the attempts to carry Slavery into those countries by violence, to re-establish the African slave trade there, and to subject

those countries to military despotism. Mr. B. proceeded to speak of the political evils of Slavery, quoting John Randolph as calling it a volcano that could not be hid, and a cancer on the face. Randolph had predicted that in time, if the slaves did not run away from their masters, the masters would run away from their slaves. But suppose the slaves hould run or be sent away, where could they go? The North might receive here and there a straggler, but what people would receive four or five millions of them; even remote Oregon had shut them out. The Legislatures of slave Slavery by outlawing free blacks.

Mr. B. proceeded with an elaborate argument against the institution of Slavery and in favor of gradual abolition. As Americans, it was their first duty, he contended, to take care of their first duty, he contended, to take care of their own race and their own country; and the door was now opened in Central America for relieving them of the black population, which was wanted nowhere in the United States, North or South. Unless this should be done, he evils resulting from mixed races in the Joanish American countries would come upon Mr. Zollicoffer defended the character and conduct of Gen. Walker, and blamed the Administration for its equivocal instructions to gles between the servile and liberal parties.

to postpone the subject till Monday week, and walker's enterprise from another fleet hoveron that motion demanded the previous ques-

ingen that quarter; but was certain, from the ingent that quarter; but was certain, from the complexion of the Cabinet, that the policy of the Administration was to extend the institution of Slavery in that direction. Instead of attention to strip the people of the Bay Islands of their civil rights, he hoped the American Covernment would be found extending the principles of American liberty to the mainland, and romoting the best interests of the Central American republics. Those rapacious Slavery programmers and the filibusters, sought only to es as she a military rule, and to again enslave Mr. Matteson was at home, sick. there were good reasons shown for the absence of the member, the matter could be further The Speaker said the effect of the previous

nd bring the House at once to a vote on the esolution; whereupon,
Mr. Harris withdrew the demand for the pre the ople of Central America, but he trusted bette counsels would yet prevail, and a whole galage of free States would spring up in those

sout rn climes.

Value was to be done with the free blacks outh would not have them, and the North-ates were interdicting their immigration. unfortunate people, who had served us lly, and spoke our language, though now ien to us, were at least worthy of as much eration as the wild Indians, who had been zed and protected by the Government.
overnment ought to profit by the wise
amane example of England, the pioneer
in colonization, which had by that politended an empire of freedom almost

the world. Blair had not concluded his remark whe the time arrived for closing the genera

question was first on the amendmen offer I by Mr. Thayer, of Massachusetts, which instructs the committee to report in relation to the civil and political condition of Central ca; whether immigration from the Unire such as to invite immigration from t ern States of this Confederacy.

M Thayer modified his amendment by stri-king out the word "Northern;" and then the ame alment was rejected—yeas 82, nays 97.

The question recurred on the amendment Mr. Maynard, of Tennessee, to refer the resolution to the Committee on Military Affairs when

Mr. Stanton, of Ohio, moved to amend nstructing that committee to report a joint resolution of thanks to Commodore Paulding, for his patriotic and spirited conduct in the cap-ture of William Walker and his followers. He lid not offer this amendment for the purpose f debate, but to see how many friends

Precident had in the House.

M. Letcher, of Virginis, raised a point of order, that the amendment was not germane to the subject before the Committee; which was M}. Stanton appealed, and the decision

the Chair was sustained-111 in the affirmative, noes not counted. The amendment offered by Mr. Maynard, of Cenfiessee, was lost, without a count.

The question recurred on the original re-

Various amendments were moved, but nonagreed to, except one, instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency mending the neutrality laws.
There being no further amendment to this

escation, the succeeding resolutions were reported for amendment.

The Pacific Railroad.—The twelfth r tion, referring so much as relates to the Pacific railroad to the Committee on Roads and Ca-

Mr. Phelps, of Missouri, moved to amend by substituting the following:

Resolved, That so much of the President's essage as relates to a railroad to the Pacific cean be referred to a select committee, to be composed of thirteen members, to be sppointed

the Speaker.

Her some debate, the amendment was lost.

Committee rose, and the House ad-

Friday, January 15, 1858. The Senate did not sit to-day.

Mr. Burnett, of Kentucky, from the select con mittee on the Fort Snelling sale, reported the following resolution, which, after some dis-cus ion, was adopted:

I solved, That the select committee appointed a investigate the facts and circumstances the outset, that gentlemen opposed to him attriding the sale of the military reservation at should not stand upon or exclude him from his For Snelling be and are hereby authorized to em ov a comnetent Managrapher as mey may

dee whis services necessary.

M. Houston, of Alabama, offered the following, which was adopted: Lasolved, That the Committee on the Judici ary the authorized to send for persons and papers and examine witnesses on oath in relation to the charges made against John C. Watrous, a judge of the United States District Court in the

western district of Texas.

The Alleged Tariff Fraud.—Mr. Stanton, of Ohio, offered the following preamble and reso-

Whereas the published report of a committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the Middlesex Manufacturing Company, in the State of Massachusetts, alleges that said company paid \$87,000 to secure the passage of the tariff of 1857, and after charging that \$9.000 of this sum was disbursed by the New York Herald for printing, further alleges that "no satisfactory explanation has yet been afforded of the application of the balance;" and whereas said charges tend seriously to prejudice the reputation and character of members of this Mouse tion and character of members of this House who were members of the last Congress, and participated in the passage of the tariff of 1857:

pointed by the Speaker, to investigate the said charges, and to inquire whether any member or officer of this House received any part of said sum, and the facts found by the commit-

send for persons and papers.

Resolved, That if said committee shall find that any part of said sum was paid to of for of any member or officer of this House, said committee shall present specific charges against the party so charged.

Resolved, That if any such charges shall be

presented by said committee, another committee of five shall be appointed by the Speaker, to investigate the charges so presented; and the party so charged shall have potice of the times nd places of the meetings of said comm tee, and the right to be present at the taking of all the evidence against him, to cross-examina the witnesses against him, and to have proce s to compel the attendance of witnesses in hi de-

After some debate-Mr. Davis, of Maryland, moved to amend by striking out the second ane third resolutions altogether, and substituting in the first recolution, for so much as follows the word "report," "All the evidence, and summon before

"All the evidence, and summon before it such persons and papers as it may see fit, and shall report to this House what, in their pinion, this House should do in the premises."

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, called attention to the political complexion of the vote on the final passage of the tariff bill. Only thirty Republicant voted for the bill, and only two Demograts

Me. Letcher offered the following, as a sub-stitute for the pending resolutions: Pesolved, That a committee of five members be appointed, to investigate the charges preferred against the members and officers of the last Congress, growing out of the disbursement of any sum of money, by Lawrence, Stone, & Co., om endations as they may deem proper, with auti-auti-prity to send for persons and papers.

M. Stephens, of Georgia, moved the previous querion; which was seconded.

The question was first on Mr. Davis's amend ment, to strike out the second and third resolu tion, which was carried—yeas 120, nays 77.

h. Davis's amendment to the first resolution was hen agreed to without a division.

The question recurred on substituting resolution offered by Mr, Letcher; which agre d to—yeas 161, nays not counted.

Tes resolution as amended was then ador

The resolution as amended was then adopted with at a division.

Me. Stanton said, as the resolution adopted could stand without a preamble, and as there was an apparent disposition to transfer the who, matter to the other side of the House, he would withdraw the preamble.

If eposition to Expel a Member.—Mr. Harris, of I mois, rose to a question of privilege, and offer d a preamble and resolutions, reciting the action of the last House in relation to Mr. Matters and directing his expulsion.

Nicaragua to maintain our treaty stipulations alluded to in his seat, he would simply propose leagued against the South on this question of applications waiting to be presented for the in-Mr. Bennett, of New York, understood that

question would be to cut off the postponement,

Mr. Blair, of Missouri, offered a resolution as an amendment, condemning the committee of investigation of the last Congress, for sup-pressing material portions of the testimony; which was ruled out of order.

Mr. Ready, of Tennessee, moved that whe he House adjourn, it be to meet on Monday

The motion to postpone to Monday week was

Teritorry of Arizona.—Mr. Harris, of Illito the official paper, the certificate of election f a Delegate from the Territory of Arizona had been presented "under the rule," and referred to the Committee on Territories. Such a certificate could not be presented under the rule, and must be referred to the Committee on Elections.

1. The area of each State and Territory is the United States, expressed in square miles and acres, classifying the States so as to present the land States in a separate table.

2. The extent of public domain remaining

ational debate.

Mr. Smith, of Virginia, was informed that he reputed Delegate was an officer of the army, and thought it showed an extraordinary state

of things altogether.

The Speaker finally stated that, under the rule of the House, if there was no objection, he would cause the paper to be withdrawn, and

properly disposed of.
Senate Bills.—The bill for the relief of Geo . Marsh was read twice, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, with instruc-

tain information.

The bill to detach Selma, in the State Alabama, from the collection district of New Orleans, and make it a port of delivery within he collection district of Mobile, was read twice, and referred to the Committee on Com-The bill for the relief of Wm. R. Jennings

and others came up; when
Mr. Giddings, of Ohio, called for the reading of the bill at length, stating that he desired to The bill was read at length. It provides for the payment to a number of persons of the as-sessed value of slaves carried away from our shores by a British fleet during the war of 1812-'14.

Mr. Giddings yielded the floor for a motion

adjourn; which was carried—84 to 55.

And accordingly, at twenty minutes past four o'clock, the House adjourned until Monday.

Monday, January 18, 1858. SENATE.

Affairs in Kansas. - At one o'clock th pecial order was called up, being the subject f affairs in Kansas, on which Mr. Hale had the oor. Mr. H. remarked that he did not think this debate either premature or ill-timed; but he had refrained from participating in it hitherto, because he presumed the public were more auxious to hear from some other Senators than o know what so humble an individual as him elf might have to say on this all-absorbing topic. And among these, the one whom there was the most curiosity to hear from was the distinguished Senator from Illinois, [Mr. Douglas.] That gentleman had spoken, and his speech had fully met the public expectations. Mr. H. said he agreed with Mr. D. in opposing the Lecompton Constitution, but not because it was in contravention with the principle and policy of the Nebraska bill. He opposed it for just He looked upon it as a part of the original programme, and as carrying it out in its l and in its spirit. He was inclined to think that in the controversy between that Senator and the President of the United States, the palm of victory ought to be awarded to the President. When he undertakes to bring in the Federal the throats of the people of Kansas, it is because he understands the Nebraska bill just as well as if he was in this country at the time that measure became a law. But Mr. H. declared nimself opposed to the whole thing, from beginning to end. He was opposed to planting he seed; he was opposed to the tree and the foliage; and now he was opposed to plucking the ripe fruit. He proceeded to allude to the bject of passing that bill; and he could only able consequences which must result from such a measure. That object could be nothing else than to break down the barrier which separated ree territory from slave territory, and to bring Kansas in as a slave State-legally and peacefully if they could, but to bring it in as a slave State any how. Some of the advocates of that bill, the senior Senator from South Carolina Mr. Evans among the number, had avowed that it was their purpose to extend Slavery into

Kansas at the time. Mr. H. proceeded to allude to the proceed ings in Kansas under the Nebraska bill. The elections there were carried, not by a mob from Missouri, but by an invading army, who went over the line with drum and fife, and banners lying, and carried everything their own way and returned across the river, openly avowing that they had conquered the Territory. So matters went on, in this sort of "perfect free dom" and "popular sovereignty," and ength the Convention assembled to form a Constitution for the future State of Kansas. And what did they do? They adopted the very best plan that could possibly be devised to make Kansas a slave State. The people were very graciously permitted to vote for tion without Slavery; but it was a somewhat singular fact, and might, perhaps, go far to explain the vote on the Constitution, that the Constitution without Slavery was a more stringent Pro-Slavery instrument than the Constitu-tion with Slavery. If the Constitution was dopted with Slavery, there were means provided by which, at some future period, the slaves might be emancipated; but the adoption of the Constitution without Slavery made Slavery perpetual. It had been said that this matter was in the hand of the people, who could at any time change their Constitution and abolish Slavery, if they saw fit; but he contended that

hey had no such power. Mr. H. went on to remark that he had heard great deal said about popular sovereignty, but e thought there were two kinds-the one genu ine and the other spurious. This kind of pop ular sovereignty, which it was now propose genuine article; but he would mention two or hree cases of what he regarded as real popular sovereignty. In January, 1775, eighteen months previous to the Declaration of Independence. he people of the State of New Hampshir came together, and, ignoring the King and Parliament of Great Britain altogether, they Parliament of Great Britain altogether, they adopted a written Constitution, embodying the great principles of civil liberty. That was genuine popular sovereignty. Then the Declaration of Independence, by which our fathers declared that they henceforth would regard the declared that they henceforth would regard the people of England as "enemies in war, in peace friends," was another example of genuine popular sovereignty. But there was still another instance, and one in the history of England, which he had ever regarded with profound admiration. That was when the House of Com-mons of England, ignoring the House of Lords as a useless appendage of Government, and ignoring also the old doctrine of regal soverground also the desired to bring King Charles I before their tribunal, and try him as a criminal. rhey did try min, and found min gunty of mign crimes against the State; and for those crimes his head was severed from his body. This event had cast a shadow over the crowned heads of Europe, which has ever since rested upon them; and liberty is safer to-day in Eng-land and in this country, in consequence of that occurrence. Allusion was made to a remark of Mr. Broderick, that Mr. Buchanan and his Cabinet were to blame for the excited state of Kansas. Mr. H. dissented from that opinior He thought that neither the present Executiv nor his predecessor were the men to guide and control public events, but they were mere vanes, set in high places, to show the direction of pub

domestic S'avery." Of course, said Mr. H., the corporation of ten insurance companies; and South can have no allies except those who are for the addition of banking facilities to the out of Christendom. But what does Mr. Buchanan say in the next sentence? "They have no other allies to sustain their constitutional rights, except the Democracy of the North."

There's a fight for you, said Mr. H.; all Christendom on the one side, and the Democracy of the North on the other. [Great laughter.]

He went on to allude to the Dred Scott decision; but at the massive of Mr. Scott decision is not at the massive of the m

cision; but, at the suggestion of Mr. Seward, before entering upon this branch of his remarks, he gave way to a motion to proceed to the consideration of Executive business; which was agreed to; and, after some time spent therein the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE The Speaker announced the select committee authorized to be appointed under the resolution adopted on Friday last, to inquire into the alleged use of \$87,000, by Lawrence, Stone, & Co., to influence the legislation of Congress, to consist of Messrs. Stanton of Ohio, Moore of Alabama, Kunkle of Pennsylvania, Wright of eorgia, and Russell of New York.

On motion of Mr. Goode, of Virginia— Resolved, That the President of United Stat be requested to cause to be prepared for the use of this House a tabular statement ex-

1. The area of each State and Territory

in each State, expressed in acres.
3. The extent of public domain alienated by the Government of the United States in each State and Territory, distinguishing between that sold for valuable consideration and that given, granted, ceded, or conveyed, for the purposes of education, public buildings, internal
improvements, and miscellaneous objects.

4. The aggregate sum received by Government on account of the sales of public lands.

5. The aggregate sum paid on account of the debt of the Revolution.
6. The sums paid to foreign Governments on account of the purchase of public lands, and to the several States as a consideration for the

leeds of cession; and on account of the Yazoo claims; and in extinguishing Indian titles; also, the aggregate expense of collecting the proceeds of sales of public lands; also, the agregate cost of surveying the public lar 7. The present annual expense of the Indian bureau; also, the Land bureau, comprehending the affairs at the seat of Government and in

he States and Territories. 8. The number of acres conveyed to the Territories under the provisions of the laws or-ganizing the Territorial Governments, and the number of acres conveyed to the States on the terms and by the provisions of the act of Congress admitting new States into the Confederacy.

9. The number of acres granted to States or

companies, in alternate sections, for construc-tion of railroads, and the sums of money received by Government from the sale of the served alternate sections; also, the number of acres now held by Government in the reserved Alternate sections.
On motion of Mr. Zollicoffer, of Tennes

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill to regulate and restrain the immigration or importation into the United States of foreign paupers and criminals.

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, called for the year and nays on the passage of the resolution, and they were ordered; and being taken, resulted—

yeas 137, nays 38—as follows: Yeas — Messrs. Abbott, Adrain, Anderson Andrews, Atkins, Avery. Bennett, Bingham, Bocock, Boyce, Branch, Brayton, Bryan, Buffiaton, Burlingame, Burnett, Burns, Burroughs, Campbell, Case, Caskie, Chaffee, Clark of Concampbell, Case, Castle, Challee, Clark of Connecticut, Clawson, Clemens, Clingman, Cobb, Colfax, Comins, Covode, Cragin, Craig of Missouri, Crawford, Curry, Curtis, Damrell, Davis of Indiana, Davis of Mississippi, Davis of Massachusetts, Davis of Iowa, Dawes, Dean, Dodd, loodwin, Granger, Greenwood, Gregg, Grow, Hall of Massachusetts, Harlan, Harris of Illinois, Hickman, Hopkins, Horton, Houston, Howard, Huyler, Jackson, Kellogg, Kelsey, Kilgore, Knapp, Leach, Leiter, McQueen, Mar-shall of Kentucky, Marshall of Illinois, Maynard, Millson, Morre Morgan, Morrille, Morrie ray, Olin, Palmer, Parker, Pettit, Peyton, Pike, Pottle, Powell, Purviance, Quitman, Ready, Reagan, Ricaud, Robbins, Roberts, Royce, Ruffin, Sandidge, Savage, Scales, Scott, Seward Shaw of North Carolina, Sherman of Ohio Sherman of N. York, Shorter, Singleton, Smith of Virginia, Stanton, Stevenson, Stewart of Maryland, Talbot, Tappan, Taylor of Louisiana, Thayer, Thompson, Tompkins, Trippe, Underwood, Wade, Walton, Warren, Wash

Waterwood, Wade, Walton, Warren, Washburne of Illinois, Watkins, Wilson, Wood, Woodson, Wortendyke, and Zollicoffer—137.

Nays — Messrs. Barksdale, Blair, Bowie, Clark of New York, Clark of Missouri, Clay, C. B. Cochrane of New York, J. Cochrane of New York, Cochr New York, Cockerill, Cox, Davidson, Dowdell, Florence, Giddings, Groesbeck, Hall of Ohio, Hatch, Hughes, Jones of Tennessee, J. Glancy Jones of Pennsylv'a, Kelly, Lawrence, Laidy Letcher, Lovejoy, Maclay, Mason, Morris o Illinois, Morse of N. York, Pendleton, Phelps Potter, Russell, Stephens, Washburn of Wisconsin, Wright of Georgia, and Wright of Ten-

So the resolution was adopted. On motion of Mr. Hughes, of Indiana— Resolved, That a select committee of two appointed by the Speaker, to inquire into the accounts and official conduct of the late Door-

seeper of the House, with power to send for persons and papers, and to report at any time.
On motion of Mr. Harris, of Illinois—
Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be directed to inquire if any, and what further legislation by Congress may be proper to define what acts shall, or shall not, work expatriation or severance of allegiance by citizens of the United States; and also whether rovision by law ought to be made for reinvestng with citizenship such persons born in th United States as may have assumed allegiance

or citizenship to any foreign Government.

On motion of Mr. Washburne, of Illinois—

Resolved, That the President be requested to communicate to this House whether the census of the Territory of Minnesota has been aken in accordance with the provisions of the th section of the act of Congress providing for he admission of Minnesota as a State, approved February 26, 1857; and if said census has bee taken and returned to him, or any department of the Government, to communicate the same to this House; and if the said census has not been so taken and returned, state the reasons, if any exist, to his knowledge, why it has not

Bills Introduced.—Numerous bills were roduced, read a first and second time by their itles, and appropriately referred. Among By Mr. Kelley, of New York: A bill to secure

omesteads to actual settlers on the public do-By Mr. Bennett, of New York: A bill to establish a communication by railroad and telegraph between the Atlantic States and Califor-

nia, for postal and military purposes.

By Mr. Morris, of Pennsylvania: A bill provide for an international copyright.

By Mr. Letcher, of Virginia: A bill to esta lish a branch of the mint of the United Stat at the city of New York. By Mr. Quitman, of Mississippi: A bill to

peal certain sections of the act passed April 20, 1818, commonly called the neutrality law, and to modify other sections thereof.

By Mr. Smith, of Illinois: A bill to apporti the clerks and messengers in the several Departments of the United States Government in

the city of Washington among the several States and Territories, and District of Columbia. This bill provides that hereafter all appoint [This bill provides that hereafter all appointments of clerks, &c., to be employed or connected with the several Departments of the Government at Washington, shall be appointed from the several States and Territories in proportion to the representation of said States and Territories in the House of Representatives, and the District of Columbia rated as equal to one

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, moved that the bill be laid on the table; upon which motion the yeas and nays were ordered. And then, pending the call of the roll, at five minutes past four o'clock, the House adjourred.

The Legislature of the State of New Jersey commenced its eighty second session, at Trenit is sheer madness to forego a se

amount of \$2,950,000, which, it is stated, the Legislature will not be inclined to grant. Five new railroad charters will be asked, with liberty

# WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 21, 1858.

Again we must tender our thanks to the friends who are so faithfully working for the National Era. Their promises to continue working, are most acceptable. By the aid of such coadjutors, we may yet be able in the course of a few months to secure something that we have lost by the Revulsion.

### TUESDAY IN CONGRESS.

In the Senate, the death of Senator Rusk, of Texas, was appropriately announced, by Mr. Houston, and eulogies were delivered by Sena-

tors Clay, Gwin, and Seward. In the House, after the usual morning business, the announcement of Mr. Rusk's death was duly announced, and appropriate speeches made, by Messrs. Reagan of Texas, Keitt of South Carolina, &c.

## THE CURRENCY.

A correspondent says-" I suspect the arguments that have lately been used in favor of abolishing or curtailing the use of paper currency, are causing a large amount of money to be withheld from circulation, in the apprehension that possibly the present Congress may do something that will reduce prices lower than they are now; and that times would immediately be easier if you would convince everybody that this Congress will do nothing to lessen the circulation of paper money-that if this currency is ever abolished, it will be done so gradually as to produce no sudden contraction of pricesthat the necessary contraction would not, at worst, be ruinous-and, above all, that the increase of specie is such that prices must hereafter average far higher than heretofore."

On this question of the Currency, as on other important questions, we have not withheld our opinions. Our subscribers are trained to think for themselves, and that is our training, too. They respect so highly the independence of the Press, that they would hardly tolerate an editor too timid to assert and use it.

We think Protection an absurdity, and the supposed necessity of Paper Money a delusion; but we have no expectation that a majority of our countrymen are about to jump to this conlusion, although they will gradually, we are sure, approximate thereto. Meantime, sudden changes by legislation would be unwise, and, at all events, they will not be attempted. Let ence to me, whether an article be manufactured at all events, they will not be attempted. Let ence to me, whether an article be manufactured ple. Why discriminate in respect to that "pe no one hope or fear from this Congress. The at home or abroad—I shall be just as likely to culiar institution?' Is it because it was pecuous deference for the Supreme Bench, assumed that its decision had established the constitutionality of the issue of bills of credit, or bank notes, by State Banks, and no voice of dissent has yet been raised among his supporters.

As to discriminating taxes on small notes,

he refrains from any suggestion, and confines himself merely to the recommendation of a banks of New England, New York, and New prevail; a passion for luxury and ostentation Jersey, have resumed specie payment; Western grows rampant. Men live beyond their means— Banks generally have not suspended; and the men anticipate their means—men obtain loans with the President that Slavery is the only Pennsylvania Banks are to resume on the 1st to carry on speculations or adventures, from "domestic institution" it was necessary to subof April. By the time a bankrupt law of the, which fortunes are to be born in a day. One there would be no banks to operate on, except those in South Carolina, Georgia, Alabams, and perhaps one or two other Southern Statesa circumstance that renders the passage of A friendly bank has helped him, and shares such an act entirely improbable. Besides, the ruling Party in the present Congress, in conformity to a recommendation of the Administration, having passed a bill establishing a sort of Treasury Bank, for the issue of some millions of paper money-promises to pay-nobody can nation runs riot in extravagance and speculaexpect from it any serious measures against the promise-to-pay system.

touched bottom. Real estate and produce are cause, a great operator fails to realize, the as low as they will be-lower, we think. Panic, bank that sustained him fails to redeem-conas well as necessity, compelled a centraction of fidence begins to be shaken, a panic begins to the currency. The panic is disappearing, and stir-creditors call upon debtors-the Banks the necessity abating-money hoarded is re- upon their operators Whew! what an exappearing. That there has been a large plosion follows! The Business World collapses, ncrease in the actual amount of specie, and and life is suspended. Speculators fail-merthat this increase must go on to an indefinite | chants break - banks suspend - Western lots period, necessarily keeping up if not carrying | won't sell-stocks go down-their holders canup prices, is certainly true. California and Aus- not pay their debts-exchanges are disordertralia are pledged for this.

On the whole, there is not the slightest ground o fear anything, except that the progress of Public Opinion in regard to the true and only Does not every man of common sense see that safe currency will be an exceedingly slow one.

MINNESOTA. A telegraphic despatch in the N. Y. Evening

Post, from Washington, dated the 18th, says: "The Minnesota Constitution, subscribe with the names of all delegates, and certified to by the Secretary of the Territory, has arrived, but Governor Medary refuses to certify to it. He says the copy sent to him, agreeably to the new Constitution, he sent to the President.
That copy, signed by one hundred and fifty-two
Administrationists, ignored one hundred and
fifty-eight Republican members of the Constituional Convention. This is believed to be

nission of Minnesota. "The new Senators, Representatives, and Delegate, from Minnesota, agree to certify that the Republican Constitution is a true copy, and hat the names signed are genuine, which may

e acceptable.

"The Committee on Territories have a meet ing to-day, to settle the matter. The Lecomp onites feel sanguine of success, and boast the they will carry the Constitution through Congress in less than ninety days."

rom Minnesota are understood to belong to

As the new Senators and Re

the Democratic Party, there may be a disposition on the part of some of the Republican some irregularities in the proceedings of the er he shall be a farmer, merchant, manufacthink they ought to hese to be seed to be seed to the Slaturing upon a policy so acceptable to the Slaturing upon the supplied upon a policy so acceptable to the Slaturing upon the supplied upon the two principles, de jure and de jactor they, combined, rule the two principles, de jure and de jactor they, combined, rule the two principles, de jure and de jactor they, combined, rule the two principles, de jure and de jactor they, combined, rule the two principles, de jure and de jactor they, combined, rule the two principles, de jure and de jactor they, combined, rule the two principles, de jure and de jactor they, combined, rule the two principles, de jure and de jactor they, combined, rule the two principles, de jure and de jactor they, combined, rule the two principles, de j to keep out Minnesots till (Kansas can be he will obtain, upon the confidence that may be to a large majority of her voters." dragged in as a Slave State. It would be reposed in his honesty and ability to repay, strange to see Republicans promoting such a from the reasonable profits of his enterprise. policy! Oregon and Minnesota, having formed State Constitutions, are applicants for admission into the Union. Their Consitutions have so well secured, and so well governed, by not accommodate those who do not belong to that not been framed by fraud, nor forced upon them by violence. Both are free States, by the unbiassed decision of an overwhelming majority. Why haggle about petty irregularities? Why postpone their claims? Why exclude the industry, credit, and capital, of the People; States, whose admission secures forever the preponderance to the Representatives of Free Soil and Free Labor? Their party complexion is a trifling consideration, compared with their fundamental position in regard to Slavery. In it may deem best; stimulating extravagant ad- If they reject, then they are left to themselves, this great controversy with the Slave Power, ventures by extraordinary facilities to credit; in to form another Constitution, whenever they conduct of Gen. Walker, and blamed the Administration for its equivocal instructions to ministration for its equivocal instructions to Com. Paulding, with the spirit of which the Commodore had doubtless complied. The im
Commodore had doub

interests of a party. Should we forget that tainty. The history of all commercial nations truly represents it?

# HOMESTEAD POLICY, FREE TRADE, &c.

" SALEM. N. J., 12th month 21st, 1857. "While I am writing, perhaps it may not be tions in regard to the course the paper is pursuing in its advocacy of Free Trade, the Homestead, and its war upon Banks-that it is detrimental to an increase of subscribers. I do not wish to dictate its course, but to some of us it is system would be a complete security against suicidal policy to encourage overtrading and the evils we have named, but we do say that extravagance in many things, by advocating free trade, when our indebtedness to Europe on that account, if we may rely on statements which have been published, is more in amount | being incidental mostly to human nature, eaabroad than all the gold and silver coin now in silv corrected by its fundamental laws, and not

the United States.
"If it is right—if it is good policy to pursue such a course, instead of building up home markets and encouraging home manufactures, and thus retaining a sufficiency of the precious metals at home for circulation and all other purposes, not liable to be drawn from this country to meet foreign demands created by overtrading, I honestly confess we are not able to him seriously in his own State. Differ as he see it. The Era advocates the Homestead; so may practically from the opponents of the recodo I, and out of the public domain, too; but ognition of the Lecompton Constitution, the let every man possess it at some price, at some cost, no matter how small, and thus encourage our representatives to carry out principles of nounces the fraud of the Convention and its honesty and justice—the foundation of civil violation of the rights of the People, is offensive D. P."

ernment is bound to dispose of it so as best to whole People. Instead of this. secure this end. Sometimes it makes free "There was a usurpation-a withholding grants for educational purposes. Whose rights from them of a fair, free, full, and equal eleare violated? What principle of justice is disregarded? Sometimes it makes free grants to it was all on one side; it was, in gambling States, to aid in the construction of great pub- phrase, the foul 'heads I win, and tails you lic works. Such a policy may be unwise, but lose; 'the Constitution was obliged to be adopt our correspondent does not belong to the class ed, with the clause or without the clause; the who denounce it as in violation of honesty and was all pro and no con; and we may say that ustice. Now, we advocate the policy of free was no submission to an election at all. grants of limited portions of the public lands to tion is a choice of alternatives-to adopt as landless persons, who will go upon them, settle | well as reject. There was no choice in this and cultivate them. We say this policy will case, and no equality of voters in this case. tend to relieve the older States of a surplus for the Constitution, with or without the clause; population—to stimulate industry—to multiply but B and C said: 'We vote against it, with or landholders-to augment the production of the without the clause.' A's vote was counted, B's country-to open new markets for the products and C's were not to be counted, and thus one of the industry and capital of the older States. Whose rights does it trespass upon? How does it violate "honesty and justice?" It costs something for a poor man to remove his family to the West-something to provide means for felling trees and planting corn-something for mocracy of Virginia at least scorns a title of a subsistence till his crops yield. Why inflict like this. We say, that as between the Conven upon him the additional charge of buying his tion of Lecompton and the people of Kansas, farm? If justice demand this, charge him the question was one de jure, and de jure the full price : if it do not, why charge him any thing? The other necessary charges are quite enough to stimulate his enterprise.

As to over-trading and extravagance, does free trade produce them? If I am addicted to extravagance, it will make no differ-President in his message, with his usual superflu- go beyond my means in paying for one as for the other. As we have often said, the root of it is that our property shall not be distinguish the evil is, in living beyond our means—and legislation. It stands on the same footing of this will take place in all presperous countries, whether under a protective or free-trade system. claimed for any other description of thing own-Isolate this country-exclude all foreign com-

ture up tetacce, grain, or sugar hourds itkeeps it out of the market-runs up prices, and, at the nick of time, sells, and realizes fifty or a hundred thousand dollars on the adventure. the profits. Another borrows vast sums of money, and invests in a railroad or Western city. The railroad stock goes up-the lots double their value-he sells, at the nick of time, and becomes a millionaire. The whole tion. Now, while all these magnificent enterprises are in progress, depending entirely upon Prices, generally, we have no doubt, have confidence for their success, suppose, from any ed - prices fall - farmers cannot sell their grain-and the whole land, although full to overflowing, mourns as if stricken by famine. this kind of revulsion might occur, even were

our Tariff prohibitory? As to our debt to foreign nations, it is greatly exaggerated, and the nature of our indebtedness is often lost sight of. Only a small portion | Constitution. of it is for foreign goods. Foreigners have invested in railroads, in Western lands, in Fedemoney is here, has aided in developing the revolve the nation in bankruptcy.

s a plain and consistent one: Government is the Constitution whenever the Territory shall bound to provide for the security of property and personal rights, and to do all it can, consistently with the liberty of conscience, for the sistently with the liberty of conscience, for the the people of Kansas, in their own way, to orpromotion of Intelligence, Virtue, and Religion. ganize another Convention, and so submit an Beyond this, the best it can do for the citizen other Constitution to Congress for approval. is, to let him alone. As a general rule, he will understand his own interests better than any of shrieks.' And for any difference of opinion body else. Of what, by genius, or taste, or as to the mere mode of submitting or solving training, or circumstances, he is best qualified this question, I protest that no true, honest, to do, he is the proper judge. Whether he earnest Democrat shall be proscribed. No members of Congress to avail themselves of shall diversify or simplify his enterprise, whethconstitutional Convention of Minnesots, to object to the admission of the new State. We say. He will need no presuming legislators to think they ought to hesitate long before ven- tell him that he can devote his capital or labor

> What is true of him is generally true of all. It fice to "take all the asses over the bridge of is easy to see that a community so constituted, its prosperity must be general and permanent,

every gain to Freedom is a gain to the Party that | no matter what their form of Government. what their resources, is a history of Monopolies. of Class Legislation, of overgrown Wealth and excessive Poverty, of Extravagance, Speculation, inflated Credit, and ruinous Revulsions. It is utterly impossible to say, under a Tariff. onsidered impertinent to make some sugges- Bank, and Usury System-for the system is on-how much of the wealth of the State is real, how much fictitious. We do not say that the total abolition of this

they would become more infrequent, more transient, more limited, and far less afflictive. organized in violation of those laws by Governmental action.

# GOVERNOR WISE LEFT ALONE

The letter of Governor Wise of Virginia to the Tammany Hall "Democracy" has damaged scathing language in which he exposes and denounces the fraud of the Convention and its to his slaveholding friends. The Public Domain is held by the United | The entire Constitution, he says, ought to

States for the benefit of the People. The Gov- have been fairly submitted to the vote of the

tion, to choose or not to choose their own Constitution of self-government. It was ex parte, Three men went to the polls. A said: 'I vote was made not only to offset two, but to be sole substitute, in fact, for three, against the majority of two to one out of three.
"Now, this was but the unveiled trickery and

shameless fraud of a sc-called schedule. There was neither right nor justice in it. The Deany sort founded on fraud, occult or palpable, whole Constitution in all its parts ought to have been submitted to all the legal voters pro and con, and the two voters ought to have been allowed their voices against it, as well as the one voter his voice for it. And, so far as Slavery is concerned, it made the case worse against that species of property to submit the Slavery clause alone to the election of the pecliar? If we contended for anything especially ed or possessed by others as property. was this singled out for the chances of prohibi merce: great Interests remain; Cotton, Sugar, tion? Was it not enough that the Badger amendment of the Kansas-Nebraska bill had Woollen, Cotton, Silk-manufactures abound; already enacted that all laws protecting and bankrupt law, to apply to banks. How much the People thrive, grow rich; the spirit of ad. establishing it prior to 1819-'20, should be repractical value attaches to such a recommend- venture and speculation is inflamed; haste to pealed? Why repeat a discrimination against

The Governor says, he does not agree with Mr. Douglas that the Kansas Nebraska act was in itself an enabling act; nor does he agree

mit to the Doople. But, what is to be done? Here is the point. where the Governor's logic fails, and he jumps to a conclusion. Shall Congress reject the Constitution? No-for the Convention was legitimate, and the Constitution is republican in form; and for these reasons Congress ought to adopt it. Certainly, this is a non sequitur from the positions taken and maintained with so much vehemence in his Letter. The Convention, he says, in refusing to submit the whole Constitution, violated the Principle of the Kansas-Nebraska act-its enabling act-violated the principles of pure and undefiled Republicanism-violated the Rights of the People of the Territory; and, in submitting it in the peculiar way designated in the Schedule, was guilty of a fraud, and also of an invidious discrimination against Slavery. According to the Governor's own premises, then, although the Convention was legitimate, its action was illegitimate. Congress ought not therefore to recognise it, by adopting its work. By adopting this, it sanctions its illegitimate action, its violation of the Organic Law of the Territory, of "pure Republicanism," of the Rights of the People; it sanctions its fraud, and its invidious discrimination against Slavery. And yet the Governor, shrinking from the plain, practical conclusion which his premises necessarily involve, assumes that Congress has no right to look beyond the legitimacy of the Convention, and the republican character of the

"What then? Why, then, if the schedule of vested in railroads, in Western lands, in Federal, State, and City Stocks; these investments tial, if it did not acknowledge and allow the form the greater portion of our foreign debt, sovereign right of the people to judge for thembut certainly they are not draining us. The selves on the question of highest dignity—the money is here, has aided in developing the resources of the country, and has entered into the general circulation. We pay the interest on to reject the legitimate and republican Constiit, but this constitutes no such drain as to in. tution, but ought to adopt it, subject to a fair and legal vote of the people of Kansas, accord Our creed in relation to all these questions rial Legislature, and to admit the State under

> "This would be a plain and easy solution, and would take all the asses over the 'bridge Northerner ought to denounce the President for recognising the fact of the legitimacy of the people to adopt or reject their own form of self government. There is no conflict, in truth, be

We have italicized what the Governor styles

"a plain and easy solution." True, it may sufshrieks." But is he sure that it will equally being over-governed, must prosper-and that tribe? Look at this "plain and easy solution." Can you tell its meaning? Congress ought resting upon a broad, solid, and natural basis. "to adopt" the Constitution. What then? But, let Government interfere, to regulate Recognise Kansas as a State? No. Receive her Representatives and Senators? No. Do by its usury laws, restricting free trade in anything else in consequence of adopting it? money; by its banks, inflating credit; by its No. What then? Send it back to the People, Tariffs, attempting to compel producers and so as to give them an opportunity to ratify or consumers to sell and buy in such markets as reject it-reject what Congress has adopted